HE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII .-- No. 22.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.

he Bank of North America-A Defaulting Firm Overdraws \$350,000-Sudden Death of the President of the Bank, Etc.

The affairs of the National Bank of North merica have been the subject of considerable acussion and comment since the death of its resident, Mr. Yelverton, which occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday, and this interest developed self into immense excitement in Wall street ster in the day, when a rumor was spread to he effect that a defalcation of \$250,000 had een discovered by the officers of the Bank, nd that it was the shock of this discovery hich caused the sudden demise of Mr. Yel-

The excitement continued throughout the ay, and was almost solely the topic of conther such institutions in and around Wall treet, where the affairs of the bank were axiously inquired into and the stability of its rectors and the bonesty of their dealings ani-natedly discussed. Other rumors, which of curse tended to increase the public appreheu-on, were added to the first, and the anxiety ins created was only partially allayed when it as announced that, from an investigation of se facts, that there was no detalcation whatver, nor even was it clear that a fraud had een committed. Still later in the day the directors made the

lowing statement:—"There has been no de-leation; but the bank suffers by overdratt of a prominent broker of this city. If the entire sum is lost, the surplus of the bank will not be improved more than one-half." It was also ansunced that a meeting of the board will be impediately held, the books examined, and a statement, signed by the officers of the bank, published, giving the loss sustained, together with e amount of accumulated surplus of the bank. CHICAGO DROKER THE CAUSE OF THE DIFFI-CULTY.

The following facts show pretty clearly the round-work of the rumors which created so nuch excitement and apprehension:—Three rears ago a broker from Chicago came to this ity and started business under the firm name of A. J. Meyer & Co., at the corner of Broad treet and Exchange place, and soon after pened an account with the Bank of North merica, having been recommended by city perchants of good standing. Their business ad been carried on on a large scale—st times eaching the sum of \$3,000,000 a week, but their aper had been invariably honored, and was dways made good punctually to time. On Wednesday application was made to the

aying teller to certify to some of the checks of dever & Co., but that officer declined to assume the responsibility, as the amounts were very arge, and there were no deposits of the firm in the bank. Mr. Yelverton was then applied to, and he, having the highest confidence that desits would promptly be made to meet the hecks, certified them without hestation. He had soon cause to rezret the act, for it became apparent towards the close of the day that there of the day that dever & Co. would not meet their engagements, and his anxiety was increased still more when, on making inquiries, it was stated that the frm had been rulned by ventures in Pennsylania stocks, and other reports said they had been ruined by the failure of another firm.

Still, although there was sufficient truth on

he face of these reports to attach importance them, nothing definite or certain could be earned in relation to the affairs of Meyer, and he anxiety produced by this suspense as to the eal state of affairs, added to the fact that he had assumed the responsibility of certifying he checks, worked so severely on the mind of nature, as to bring on a fit of apoplexy, of which he died a few hours after. There is not the east suspicion attached to the conduct of Mr. elverton, and none more regret his melancholy and than his associates and the Board of Direcore of the bank, all of whom speak of he highest manner, and reposed in him the highest and most unbounded confidence.

Meyer's friends state that he did not intend to iefrand the bank, but that he was unable to neet his obligations in consequence of having ustained heavy losses himself; yet it is barely possible that a compromise will be effected, as here are persons in this city who are undertood to have large amounts in securities in heir possession belonging to Meyer .- N. Y Herald of to-day.

FROM MEXICO.

The Sedgwick Correspondence - The Liberal Government at Durango -Liberal Donations Demanded from the Citizens-Loss of a Vessel Loaded with Arms, Etc.

BROWNSVILLE, January 20, via Galveston January 24. — Matters are quiet on the Kio grande. The Ranchero has published the occu-pation correspondence between Sedgwick, Es-obedo, and Canales. No new facts are de-General Aranda, the Liberal commander at

burango, had levied a fine of \$240,000 on a few of the citizens. The inhabitants are required to pay a forced loan of \$50,000 monthly. A Juarez official stated that it was Juarez's intention to raise \$1,000,000 in that place.
Information has reached here of the loss of a

teamer en roule for Brazos Santiago, loaded with arms for the Juarez Government. They were paid for in Carvajal bonds, at such a rate that each musket cost \$250. It is estimated that he loss of the vessel and cargo will involve an expense to the Mexican Government of millions

The steamer Chenace has just returned here from up the river, loaded with arm: for the State of Zacatecas. They were originally brought down here for Ortega; but as he could not pay for them they have been, with the con-sent of Escobedo, forwarded to that State.

Political Intelligence.

A COPPERHEAD'S REWARD,-Nathaniel W. Morse, of Norridgewalk, Maine, has recovered one cent damages from thirteen citizens of the town of Skowhegan, who was forced by them to cheer the American flag after he said he was glad of the assassination of President Lincoln.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOSTON. The movement intely made in Washington to obtain the with-drawal of the appointment of General Couch as Collector of Boston, and to have a new man appointed, has not succeeded.

NEW HAMPSHIBE. -Both parties have stripped for the fight in New Hampshire. The election takes place on the 12th of March. We have heard of no bets having yet been made on the

necess of the Democrats PRAYING FOR IMPEACHMENT.-It is said that he Democratic leaders are praying ardently for the impeachment of President Johuson. They think the act will make for them political

capital TRYING TO FRIGHTEN SOMEBODY .- Mr. Edward Burk, the "big Injun" among the Copperheads of New Hampshire, says the Democracy of that State have made up their minds not only to re-solve but to act, and that the radicals must expiate their crimes against the people upon the

NEGROES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. - A test case. in which the whole State of Michigan is interested, is soon to be brought before the Supreme Court of that State. A colored man has been refused admission to a public school, and he petitions for a mandamus against the school beard of the district, to compel the admission of elered people to the public schools,

THE CINCINNATI TRAGEDY.

Mrs. William McLaughlin Kills Miss Mollie Thompson for Criminal Intimacy with her Husband, After Having Formerly Forgiven Him a Similar Offense-The Career of the Guilty Pair, and the Confession of the Pri-

On Thursday, January 17, in Cincinnati, Mrs. William McLaughlin, residing in Baymiller street, No. 212, caught her husband in the room of a Miss Mollie Thompson, and having proceeded thither to confirm her suspicion of their creded thither to confirm her suspicion of their criminality, was not, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, left in any doubt on the subject. In her enraged fory, Mrs. McLaughlin caught up a monkey-wrench, and inflicted such severe injuries on the head of Moilie Thompson that she died the next morning. Since the arrest of the woman the following has been given as

THE STATEMENT OF MES. M'LAUGHLIN. I do not teel that I am responsible for the death of the late Mollie Thompson. The fami-lies of Mr. Peter Thompson, who departed this life some two years ago, and Mr. McLaughlin have been on intimate terms during the past bave been on intimate terms during the past twenty-five years. My busband has seen Mollie Thompson, the daughter of Peter, grow up from childhood; and soon after her brother died, my husband said to me one day:—"Wife, my health is not very good, and I believe I will take a trip to the old country." "All right, William," said I; "the money you accamulate is yours, and you ought to have the privilege of its enjoyment; therefore I would say go by all means." About a week or so after this conversation Mollie Thompson, who was then living with her mother in Ninth street, came down to my house, and said to me:—"Uncle William"—she always called my husband uncle—"is about to pay a visit to Ireland. You know I have had a legacy left me in Scot-You know I have had a legacy left me in Scot-land; suppose I accompany him on the trip? It will be a good chance for me. He can leave me in Edinburgh to see my mother's relatives while he roams about Ireland, and when I get through with my business we can return." The relations between the two families were always nmicable. I saw nothing wrong in the proposi-tion, and I cheerfully consented, thinking it would be for the improvement of my husband's health, and an accommodation to Moilie. They left one year ago yesterday, with a God speed on my part, notwithstanding I felt that I should be lonely in the absence of him to whom I looke! as the head of the house.

THE TRIP OF THE PAIR, AND WHAT OCCURRED. When the train arrived in New York they sought a ship or, which to take passage, and in the course of a week I received a note from Mol-lie, in which she stated that Uncle had looked for a vessel, but finding none to suit, they had concluded to go to Boston and sail from there. After pondering over the letter for awhile, I thought it strange that the magnificent scaport of New York could not afford a ship of proper calibre to take my party to the Old Country; and the more I thought of the matter the more I thought I ought to make some inquiries about it. The result of my ponderings was that I wrote to a friend in New York to ask if my I wrote to a friend in New York to ask if my husband had sailed. In due course of time I received a reply which informed me that Mr. McLaughlin, my husband, and Mollie Thompson had sailed in the Kangaroo. Of course, such treachery in those whom I had trusted shocked me not a little; but I resolved to bear up under the infliction as best I could until their return, and I did so, burying my sorrows in my own

After an absence of four or five months they returned, when upon a convenient time I up-braided my husband for his duplicity, and for such treatment of me without any alleged cause; and, anxious that peace should remain in the family, I said to him:—"Now, William, this is forgiven; but let this affair stop here. apparently repented, and promised no more disturbance in the future.

THE PROMISE BROKEN-WHAT NEXT OCCURRED. During one of the early summer months, was called upon by a man formerly in employ of Mr. McLaughlin, who casually in-quired of me the name of his female friend boarding in a house in the vicinity of the Gar-sen of Eden. Having noticed that my husband was frequently absent at nights, the words of the man again aroused the jealous feelings in my woman's nature, and I was determined to find out who the woman was, though I had my suspicions. To be assured, between 10 and 11 clock one night, I might have been seen travelling away in the direction of the house that had been pointed out to me as containing the woman who seemed to be my evil genius. I tound the house. I saw my my cyll genius. I found the house. I saw my husband and Mollie Thompson together, and oh sir, I thought my heart would break. I returned home, and the next day so outraged were my feelings, that I could not nelp but berate my husband for his continued ill-treatment. His replies were of a nature to still increase anger, and I don't know what I did say. Find ing that I had discovered their retreat, he tuen removed his miss, the aforesaid Mollie Thompson, to No. 212 Baymiller street, where she re mained unknown to me until a couple of weeks ago, when I found out where she was domiciled by watching his footsteps. Determined that the tiaison should be broken up, but not before I had remenstrated with the mother of Mollie against her apparent desire to break respectable family, praying her to take her daughter home, which possibly might have the effect to reform her, which was all of no avail, I disguised myself as a peddler —a seller of soap—and thus gained admission to the presence of Mollie, but my husband was not On Saturday last a week I again paid a visit to Mollie, and this time met a Miss Tuomp-son, who keeps the house, and found my husband in the room, who ald not recognize me. In a few moments Mollie came out from an adjoining room en deshabille, and partly intoxi cated. Approaching me, she said:-"Now, woman, I told you not to come here any more." remarked that I came here for my "Your husband! Who is your husband. "Why, that is my uncle William, and he has no wife!" "Yes, I am his wife, and have the documents to show it !" All the parties were taken by surprise, and Mollie caught hold of a monkey-wrench" that lay close at rushing towards me struck me two blows, which drew my husband to his feet, who made the effort to ward off another blow Mollie had simed at me, when she struck him a backhanded blow which staggered him back, then I caught the wrench from Mollie's hand, struck her a blow right over one of her eyes, and left the house. The only persons present at the time were my husband, Mollie, Mrs. Thompson, he keeper of the house, and Miss Alice Burns.

International Regatta at Paris.

An English paper says:—"A few days ago the scoretary of the Humber Rowing Regatta Club, at Hull, received a letter from her Majesty's Commissioners respecting an international re-gatta proposed to be held this year (probably in July) at Paris, and inviting the club to take part in the event. The Imperial Commissioners have devoted a sum of £800 for prizes at the regatta; and contributions have been promised by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh £100 each), the Duke of Martborough, Sir John Pakington, Mr. George Denman, and others, Boats entered for the races will be conveyed from London to Paris and back again free of charge. An arrangement for their care and custody will be made at Paris."

Death of an Ex-Congressman .- The Hon. J Dixon Roman, formerly a member of Congressirom Maryland, died at Hagerstown on Saturday last. He had been in bad health for a long

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN MAINE.

Two Aged Women Cut to Pieces with an Axe at Auburn, Maine, in their Own House-The Crime Undiscovered for Four Days-Arrest of the Supposed Criminal.

From the Lewistown (Maine) Journal, January 21. On Saturday evening the lifeless and frozen bodies of Mrs. Susannah Kineley, the widow of Justice Kinsley, aged about 64 years, and of Miss Polly Caswell, a maiden lady, aged about 67 years, were found horribly mangled, in the house owned by Mrs. Kinsley, and occupied by both, about half a mile this side of West Auburn, on the road leading from that place to this city, and about four miles from here.

The condition of the bodies at once showed that a most shocking murder had been committed, all the circumstances of which known FINANCE AND COMMERCE. at the present writing are as follows: -Saturday night, about dusk, Mr. Isaac Libbey, a shoemaker, living the third house this side of Widow Kinsley's (perhaps the distance of a quarter of a mile, went to her house for the purpose of obtaining some shoes which she and Miss Caswell had been binding or stitching. He noticed that no track had been made to the door since the storm of Thursday, but thought nothing of this, nor of the fact that the two doors on the front side of the houses were fastened, as the inmates were advanced in years and lived alone. He went to the side door and found that unhasped, but fastened by a prop leaning against it from the inside. This a prop leaning against it from the inside. This led him to notice that there was no smoke issuing from the chimney, and being somewhat startled, he proceeded to the nearest neighbor's, Mr. Otis Keith, about sixty or one hundred rods distant, and requested him to go with him to the widow Kinsley's. Mr. Libbey and Mr. Kieth went back to the house of widow Kinsley, and passed around the buildings to the rear, where they found the back door open and snow they found the back door open, and snow blown into the small entry. The door leading directly from the entry into a small cook-room, perhaps eight feet square, as well as another leading from the cook-room into the sittingleading from the cook-room into the sittingroom, were shut but not fastened. Opening
both doors, and looking around by the
dim light of the moon, they discovered
a white object on the floor—so suggestive of some horrible tragedy, that
both gentlemen at fonce beat a hasty retreat,
and proceeded to a neighbor's to obtain a lantern and assistance. Having procured both,
they returned to the house and there discovered
a scene which made the blood almost freeze in
their veins. On the floor, lying acroos the doorstoop, of an open door leading into a small
entry separating the situicg-room from a sleepentry separating the situte groom from a sleep-ing apartment, was stretched the liteless body of Polly Caswell—her head and shoulders in the entry, and her body and lower limbs in the sit entry, and her body and lower limbs in the sit ting room. The body was partially covered with a night-drees, and on proceeding to take hold of it, it was found frozen stiffly, and giving evidence of having been in that condition for several days. A broken chair, covered with blood, lay near, affording evidence in itself that it had been used in aiding in the nurder of Miss Caswell. Hardly had this terrible scene been realized before another still more terrible met their gaze. In the bed in a small bed-room about ten feet square, adjoining the sitting-room and connecting with it by a door, which was open, was the lifeless and ghastly body of the widow Kinsley, also trozen stiff, and lying, with her night-clothes on, in a pool of congealed blood. The bed-clothes were matted with blood, the quilt bed-clothes were matted with blood, the quilt and feather-rick torn, and feathers were scattered about, and everything indicated that a terrible struggle for life had there taken place, Mrs. Kinsley being a large and power-ful woman. The body of Mrs. Kinsley was horribly cut and mangled. The jugular vein was severed by a deep gash on the side of the throat. There were also cuts on the left jaw-bone and on the left forehead, a gash nearly six inches in length on the left leg, and severe bruises on the left shoulder, not to mention many minor cuts and bruises. The evidence was conclusive that a rape had been committed or attempted. The immediate cause of her death was the severing of the jugular vein. Appearances indicate that the murderer or murderers had attacked widow Kinsley in her bed, from which she had not Miss Caswell had received severe blows on her bead and face (probably by the chair), her skull was fractured her lett wrist broken, her wrist and left shoulder bruised. There was also a bruise over her right eye, a cut on her left arm above the elbow, and cut on the left knuckles. The immediate cause of her death was probably the tracture of the skull, although it is possible that this might only have produced lasenst-bility, and that freezing did the rest. Blood was found by the side of the stove in the sit-ting-room, near the mantelpiece, indicating that Miss Caswell had been attacked there first, and pursued towards the door to the entry opening into the toom, where she was stricken down. The supposition is that Miss Caswell, who slept in a room in another part of the house, was awakened by the noise of the struggle in Widow Kinsley's room, and arose and came out into the sitting-room, and was reaching to the mantelplece for a lamp and a match to light it, when she was struck by the villainwho probably had finished his work with Mrs. Kinsley-with a chair. Miss Caswell, not being rendered powerless by the blow, probably attempted to flee to her room, the villain following, and beating and cutting her until she fell in the doorway. Her wrist adoubtedly broken in attempting to ward off the blows of the chair. There were no indica-tions that the house or any of the bureaus, grawers, or trunks had been examined, or that anything had been removed. The murderer had left nothing behind which had been used by him in the commission of the crime except the broken chair. Aithough his clothes must have been more or less covered with blood from the struggle with Mrs. Kinstey, yet no indica-tions of anything removed or left behind could be discovered. Neither was there the least indication that plunder was the object of the villain. A coroner's jury, which was summoned on Saturday night, amined the bodies and wounds, arriving at the conclusion that a rape had been committed on the body of Mrs. Kinsley. All the facts which we have narrated, and others of which we will speak hereafter, were elicited. The investigations of the jury extended into Sunday forenoon, and their verdict, of course, could only be that the deceased was murdered by some person or persons unknown. Wednesday evening a neighbor called at the house and spent a portion of the evening there, leaving Mrs. Kinsley and Miss Casswell in their usual health and spirits. A third member of the tamily (Miss Kinsley), a daughter of widow Kinsley, was providentially absent at Auburn,

and thus her life was saved. These circumstances

point very clearly to some time Wednesday night, or early Thursday morning, as the time

when the murder was committed. Thursday the

storm raged, and scarcely a person passed along the road during the day, and Friday the wind

blew and the roads were blockaded; and it was until Saturday that one would have been

likely to notice the house. In investigating as to who committed the deed, the only circum-stances of significance are these:—About 25

c'ous of the appearance of the man, responded, "I can't let you in; go away." Upon this the strange visitor went around to another window, and made an attempt to

another window, and made an attempt to raise it, and soon after went away. Sunday, one Nathaniel Johnson, of North Yarmouth, who has been a laborer in this city for some time, was arrested by Constable Ricker, at Mr. Ricker's, near the Poor Farm, in Auburn, on spicion of being the murderer. Johnson was once turned over to the hands of Officer Littlefield, who brought him to Auburn Jail on Sunday afternoon, where he is now confined. Johnson is a very heavy man, about 35 or 40 years of age, wears a long frock and a Kossuth years of age, wears a long frock and a Kossuth hat. He has not in years past sustained a good reputation, having been before the Police Court for drunkenness, and having served a season in jail for larceny. He has driven a team for various parties in Auburn, and has been frequently on the street here. He avers that he is increased of the murder. innocent of the murder.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, | Friday, January 25, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning. and prices were unsettled and lower. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 6s of 1881 sold at 107#. 99# was hid for 10-40s; 103 for 7-30s; and 107# for old 5-20s. City

10-40s; 103 for 7-30s; and 1074 for old 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1004; and old do, at 964@964.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at from 504@504, closing at 504, a decline of 4 on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Camden and Amboy at 1264, a decline of 4; Catawissa preferred at 284@294, a decline of 4; Catawissa preferred at 284@294, a decline of \$\delta\$; and Philadelphia and Eric at 30], a decline of \$\delta\$; 20\delta\$ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 54 for Phadelphia and Baltimore; and 45 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were dull, 62 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19g for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; 14 for Hestonville; 27 for Girard College; 9 for Ridge Avenue; and 46 for Union.

Avenue; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares were tirmly held at full prices.

Seventh National sold at 105. 139 was bid for First National; 115 for Taird National; 152 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township; 312 for Manufacturers'; 65 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 57 for Commonwealth; and

0 for Corn Exchange. In Canal shares there was nothing doing, 548 was bid for Lebich Navigation; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.
Quotations of Gold—105 A. M., 134; 11 A. M.,
133#; 12 M., 1344; 1 P. M., 1345, a decline of #

on the closing price last evening.

—The New York Heraid of this morning thus speaks of the condition of Wall street yes-

This has been a day of excitement and panic on the Stock Exchange rarely equalled in its history. The failure of a firm belonging to the public board (A. J. Meyer & Co.) was reported at the opening of business, coupled with the statement that Mr. Yelverton, the President of the Bank of North America, with which the house did pusiness, had died suddenly in consehouse did business, had died suddedly in consequence of the announcement made to him that the firm in question had overdrawn its account to the amount of \$219.000. Confirmation of the death of Mr. Yelverton followed, and rumors of other failures were circulated. A feeling of distrust seemed to seize upon the entire street, including the banks, and loans were called in the allowed severe. were called in to a large extent. Stocks were, therefore, pressed for sale, and the bears stimu-lated the fall of prices by selling "short" freely. The demoralization of the market increased in the afternoon, and one of the strongest and oldest houses in the street was numbered among the rumored failures, but without any corroborating testimony. Two or three three and a shilling or outside bidders were said to have tailed by arrangement with the houses employing them, in order to save the latter from taking the stocks which they had bought, and this was interpreted as a sign of weakness in other quarters, which only added fuel to the devouring

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 200 sn Head....lots.c 50; 100 sh Heading.....c 50; 100 sh do...s6wn. 50;

FIRST BOARD \$900 City 6s new.lts.1001 \$1000 Sch Nav 6s 82 80 11 sh Penna R. lots 56 100 sh Ph & E. . . . 304 600 sh Ocean . . . ots . 24 81000 do 7 p c b l d b 851 81500 U S 68.81 reg ls 600 sh Ocean...ots. 10 sh Leh Val R scp \$10 paid. Its 15 83000 C & A mt 89, is 95 10 sh Sev Nat Bk...105 100 sh Reading.... b5 50 do...... 501 100 sh 100 sh 200 sh 100 sh do..... b60 29 200 sh 200 sh 200 sh go.lots.b60 504

do b60 29 do lots 28 do b5 28 do b5 do..... 50} do.....c 50 do.its.b5int 50 100 sh 100 sh -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134; (#134); Silver 4s and 4s, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 164; do., July, 1864, 16; do., August, 1864, 154; do., October, 1864, 144; do., December, 1864, 134; do., May, 1865, 114; do., August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 10; do.,

October, 1865, 9%.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock: -- U. S. 6s, 1881 or exchange to the at 12 octobes;—C. S. 68, 1881, coupon, 1074@1074; U. S. 5-208, coupon, 1862, 107@1074; do., 1864, 105@1054; do., 1865, 1054@1054; U. S. 10-408, coupon, 991@994; U. S. 7-308, 1st series, 104@1044; do., 2d series, 1034@1044; 3d series, 1034@1044; Compounds, December, 1864, 1041@1044;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, January 25.-The Flour Market con tranes extremely quiet, but with a continuation of light receipts and stocks, holders are firm in their views. There was no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchased very sparingly. sales of a few hundred barrels at \$826 75 P barrel for supernne; \$9@10.50 for extras; \$11.50@18 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; \$12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and fancy brands at \$14.50@17, according to quality. Rve Flour is held firmly at \$7.25 \$\psi\$ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal,

The market is nearly bare of prime Wheat and

this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. In the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvenia red at \$2.75.23.10; Southern do, at \$3.10.28.20; venia red at \$2.70 ms 10; Southern do, at \$3.10 ms 20; and white at \$2.20 ms 40. Rie ranges from \$1.35 to at \$1.35 ps bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, and prices are not so strong; sales at \$70 ms quiet, and prices are not so strong; sales at \$70 ms 10 ps bushel for new yellow. Oats remain without change; sales at \$7.058c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—the contraband article sells treely at \$1.000 pt 15 ter gallon. SI-50sel 75 per gallon.

Literary Activity in England. According to the London Bookseller, 4204 new books and new editions appeared in England last year. They are classified as follows: -Religious books and pamphlets, 849; biographical and historical, 194; medical and surgical, 160; poetry and the drama, 232; novels, 390; minor etion and children's books, 544; travels, topography and seography, 195; annuals and serial stances of significance are these:—About 25 o'clock Thursday morning the family of Isaac Libby, who lives in the third house below Widow Kinsley's, as we have already stated, were awakened by a noise of some one trying to get in at the window of their sleeping-room. Mr. Libby arose, went to the window, and there saw a man, Mr. Libby immediately asked him what he wanted? "I want to go in and warm myself," he replied. Mr. Libby being very suspingers. (volumes only). 225; agriculture, horticulture, etc., 64; English philology and education, 196; European and classical philology and translation, 161; law, 84; naval, military, and engineering, 39; science, natural history, etc., 147; trade and commerce, 79: politics and questions of the day, 167; illustrated works, 85: art, architecture, etc., 34; miscellaneous, not classified, 359. Total, 4204.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

A Monster Fraud in New York.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Railroad Accidents in New York and Pennsylvania.

THE CINCINNATI TRAGEDY.

Our Local Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERWOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH , TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 25. Small Arms in the War. The following report from Brevet Major-General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, was sent to the

House by the Secretary of Statistics of small arms used by the Government in the suppression of thetRebellion:-Fabricated, 801,997 rifle muskets, calibre

58, Springfield Armory, average cost, \$11.97; purchased of American manufacture, 393,961 breech-loading carbines, \$22.73; 670,817 rifle muskets, calibre 58, Springfield model, \$19.23: 54,177 muskets and rifles, calibre 58 Springfield model, \$28.15; 359,449 revolving pistols, \$15.92; 548 pistols of various kinds, \$6:10. Purchased of foreign manufacture-10,251 carbines, muzzle loading, \$6.90; 428,292 Enfield rifles, \$20.07; 736,049 muskets and rifles of other kinds, \$13 66; 12,374 revolving pistols, \$16.57.

Colored Republicans. The Republican Association of the District, at a meeting held last night, admitted several colored citizens as members, and proclaimed their intention to do so in case of every application-their standard of membership being merely a requirement that applicants shall be Republicans in politics and of good moral

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Movements - Nominations for Conservative Councils, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, January 25 .- The nominations which were made at the primary ward meetings last night of candidates for City Council and delegates to the City Convention, to nominate a Mayor, by conservatives, are generally unsatisfactory. There was a large attendance of the rough element at all the wards, and considerable

The whole movement seems so unpalatable to the better portion of our citizens generally, that a town meeting will probably be called to take the nomination out of the hands of the old hackneyed wireworkers. The excitement is very intense and intensifying. The conservatives apprehend they will be outwitted by the radicals, who do not propose making an open party nomination, but hope to get their men elected under the garb and patronage of the conservatives.

Senator to-day.

Baltimore will be in a whirlwind until after the pending election of Mayor and Councilmen.

The Reported Resistance to Impeachment. WASHINGTON, January 25 .- The National Kepublican denies that an article favoring armed resistance to Congress, ever appeared in it, al

though it was credited to that journal in different parts of the country, accompanied by the statement that it was authorized and sanctioned

The Republican says that it has the highest authority for asserting that the article alluded to was not authorized or sanctioned by the President in any Journal at any time.

Inventor of Gas Light. The credit of originating lighting by gas is

generally supposed to belong to the English, but there is no doubt that they took the hint from a French source. Philippe le Bon, an ingenioas engineer of roads and bridges in France, in 1785 adopted the idea of using, for the purpose of illumination, the gases distilled during the combustion of wood. He labored a long time in the attempt to perfect his crude invention, and it was not until 1799 that he confided his discovery to the Institute at Paris. In September, 1800, be took out a patent, and in 1801 published a memoir containing the result of his researches. From 1799 to 1802 Le Bon made numerous experiments at Havre, but, as is generally the case with new discoveries, his thermolamps met with but little iavor from the public, and he tually retired to Versailles, where he eventually

died in extreme poverty.

The English soon improved upon and put in practice the crude ideas of Philippe le Bou. In 1804 Windsor patented and claimed the credit of inventing the process of lighting by gas. In 1805 several shops in Birmingham were thus illuminated, and among those who used the new light was Watt, the inventor of the steamengine, The first use of gas in London was in 1816, and it was not until 1818 that this brilliant discovery. invention-really of French origin-was applied in France.

Michigan Salt. The State of Michigan now produces over a

million pushels of salt per year. The following comparative statement of the amount of salt manufactured in the Saginaw Valley is from the Saginaw Enterprise:—

| Salt made in | 1880 | d. | | 100 | | | | | | | | | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | D | * | rı | (O) | ä |
|--------------|---------|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|------|----|---|----|----|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|----|-----|---|
| PHIL BRUG YO | ALPER I | ٠, | | | • | | ٠, | | - | • | ** | - | ۰ | Τ, | ٠. | | | • | ۰ | 8. | F.4 | | | * | -77 | 89 | 85) | Ŋ |
| Salt made in | 1861. | Ġ | × | | 9/1 | ø | ÷ | | ÷. | 61 | | | * | ĸ, | i je | ø | 4 | ė | r | ě, | ., | ä | ÷ | | 15 | 45 | ,0 | Ю |
| Salt made in | 1862 | ø | 'n | | | ٠, | ,9 | 9 | ٠ | 97 | ** | ٠ | r | | . 9 | × | | ĸ. | n: | ĸ | 6 | | × | | 24 | Ьä | .0 | Ю |
| al made in | 1868 | Ġ | , | * | ĸ | | | ġ, | ŧ. | ٠, | ٠. | | 4 | 63 | , | œ. | × | ĸ | c | ó | ۲4 | D) | ٠ | .4 | 机 | ж | .8 | ä |
| Sait made in | 1864 . | ö | ä | | 83 | 83 | N | ě | ÷ | 8 | | ÷ | ç | | | × | ¥ | į. | | | | ı, | | .1 | ä | 29 | Ü | ä |
| sait made in | 1865 | | i a | | | | ú | × | × | | × | 'n | Ÿ | 2 | | k | ű | ò | | | i. | ī, | Э | ü | 45 | 2R | (B | й |
| Salt made in | 1866 | 6 | | , | ė, | | | | è | | | 4 | Ú, | 6.1 | | | ğ | ĕ | | | | | | | 11 | 10 | (I | á |

Receipts of Chicago Theatres .- The receipts of the Chicago Theatres last year were as follows:—
McVicker's, \$120,143; Wood's Museum, \$144,239;
Crosby's Opera House, \$75,367; Varieties,
\$40,246. Total, \$380,095.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE,

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Pierce and Brewster.—This morning T. B. Dwight, Esq., prosecuting attorney, mentioned to the court a communication of the illness of Mr. Cascourt a communication of the illness of Mr. Cassidy, and requested on that account, Mr. Cassidy being counsel for the defendant, that the case of the Commonwealth vs. James W. Edmundson be postponed until next term. The Court granted the application, and directed the cierk to mark the case on the bill postponed on account of the tilness of defendant's counsel.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Martha Quigley, also, Mr. Dwight stated that one of the officers of the Court had seen the defendant in the Nineteenth District, and that Policeman

officers of the Court had seen the defendant in the Nineteenth District, and that Policeman Grant was on the search for her, but as yet the arrest had not been made. In consequence it was impossible to try the case; but as soon as the defendant shall be brought in, the Common-wealth would be ready to try the case. Counsel for the defense having nothing to say to the contrary, the Court adjourned till to-morrow merning, the jury having been discharged until Monday.

THE WILLIAMS CASE-ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT-DETECTIVE FRANKLIN STILL UNABLE TO ATTEND COURT.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.—This morning the Commonwealth made an application for a continuance of the trial of Gotlerb Williams until

continuance of the trial of Gotleib Williams until next term.

Mr. Dwight, acting District Attorney, said:—
Your Honors. I now desire to renew the application I made on Tuesday on the part of the Commonwealth in the case of the Physician of the Pennsylvania Asylum, I will now call as a witness.

Dr. Jones, affirmed.—I am the physician having charge of the male department of the Pennsylvania Asylum for the Insane; I know Mr. Benjamin Franklin; he is now under my charge, and has been so since the 30 h of October last; the present condition of his mental health is such that he could not come to Court to testify in a criminal case.

Cross-examined—He is laboring under very high mental excitement; his mind is also tull of delusion and vagaries; he is under the impression he possesses great power and enormous wealth; yesterday he wanted to dig a canal in Chesnut street, fill it with coal-oil, set it on fire, and burn the whole city: I cannot tell how long this insanity will last; I fear that it is an incurable case; his condition was very nearly the same when he first came under my charge as it is at present; his delusions were as great, but his excitement was not as apparent: I could not form an opinion as to how long he had been in the condition previous to his being put under my charge.

The testimony here closed, and Mr. Dwight

this condition previous to his being put under my charge.

The testimony here closed, and Mr. Dwight said:—It the Court picase, I am informed by the District Attorney that the entire lacts or this case are these:—This homicide happened in September last, and Wilhams was arrested and bound over to appear at the October sessions of the Court. We then had more than twelve homicide cases. Eight or nine of them were tried. A day was fixed for the trial of Williams, and Mr. Mann said he would then be prepared to go on with it. The prisoner's counsel asked for a few days' celay, in consequence of the cases occupying longer time than was expected. When the day sarrived some case was upon the docket, and other cases which had the precedence of this were to be tried—the case of the Commonwealth vs. Maguire, which occupied ten days, at the end of which the Court was wearied; accordingly all the business of the Oyer and Ierminer passed over to this term of the Court, and we now make an application that this case may go over to the next term, and as a legal ground, we offer the present mental condition of Mr. Frankin. No doubt it may be that he will not be in a periectly fit condition to appear here, but it may be that he will so far recover as to sive us the benefit of his testimony, and so as we shall be better prepared for consultation with him.

This application is made in good faith, in order that the Commonwealth may be releved from the Act of Assembly which requires that where a prisoner has been bound over to a specific term of the Court, and is not tried, and it goes over to the second term, he can be discharged. Fhat act has been construed so that its provisions shall not apply where there is not, practically, good and sufficient grounds, so that there shall be no injudicants

second term, he can be discharged. That act has been construed so that its provisions shall not apply where there is not, practically, good and sufficient grounds, so that there shall be no injudicious or improper delay on the part of the prosecution, in accordance with which the prisoner is kept in confinement without an opportunity of going to trial. The condition of affairs last torm, coupled with the condition of Mr Francis is such as brings us within the spirit of this rule. We have not delayed the case through unwillingness, but because it was an impossibility, owing to the pressing business of the last term of court, coupled with the further business of this term of court.

Detective Franklin was very diligent in working up this case. What the result of his labors were will be given in detail when the case is tried. They were somewhat protracted and somewhat searching, and we desire to avail ourselves of it because we can

we desire to avail ourselves of it because we can

do so.

Counsel for the Prisoner—The continuance we asked for, mentioned by the District Attorney, was not properly a continuance. I was informed then, as I was this morning, that Gotleib Williams was in Court for trial. I came into Court, and I stated it was impossible for me to go on with the trial without an opportunity afforded me to get my witnesses. Judge Alison said five days or a week wou doe allowed me; at the end of that time the Commonwealth had her witnesses here; so had we. The District Attorney was not present; I asked for trial; there was nothing then said about the insanity of Mr. Franklin: there was no ground for acception. nothing then said about the insanity of Mr. Frankin; there was no ground for a continuance mentioned; the witnesses on both sides were discharged. It is proper for me to state that the
District Attorney did not require a continuance; he said so to me in the presence of
the Clerk of the Court; we are anxious to be
tried, and we have the right to be tried. This physician deposes that Mr. Franklin may never be restored to his reeson. Are we to wait month after
month, term after term, for such a possibility? Is
my client to be deprived of his constitutional rights.
In the meantime, waiting the result of Mr.
Franklin's insanity, I think sir, that would
be monstrous. There is no ground for showing how far Mr. Franklin's testimony is material
in this case. There is no materiality alleged. Other
detectives who were with him know quite as much
as he. There was full publicity given in the papers
it is proven here that it is unknown how long his
insanity may endure. From the character of the
evidence, and from the accounts given, I am afraid
it will continue during life.
Mr. Dwight—I have only to say that I make the

it will continue during life.

Mr. Dwight—I have only to say that I make the application because I was instructed to do so on the proceeding day of this week, and have received no direction to the contrary as yet. I know nothing more than I have stated.

Judge Brewster—The tags is that this witness was more than I have stated.

'Judge Brewster—The fact is that this wriness is material, and the Commonwealth cannot safely go to trial without him. This is testified to by an expert, and the fact that he is unable to attend Court by reason of a very serious disorder, is also testified to. The case was before us a few days ago, but we had not the testimony of an expert upon this question. We are therefore of the opinion, under these circumstances, that the Commonwealth is entitled to a continuance precisely as we granted it to the defendant.

The case then went overto the next term of Court. District Court—Judge Sharswood.—S. A. Jermon vs. Lyons & Taylor. A felgned issue to try the ownership of a horse levied upon by the Sheriff. On trial.

Religious Liberty in Switzerland.

A Paris journal says:—"The question of religious liberty is being warmly agitated at the present time in the city of Berne. M. Langhans, almoner to the normal school of Munchenbuchsee, published a course of religion which was brought under the notice of the Grand Council of Berne, which assembly decided, by seventy-three votes against sixty-one that Council of State should be requested to take steps with a view to preventing anything con-trary to the doctrine of the National Church of trary to the doctrine of the National Church of Berne from being taught. But what is this doc-trine? The Minister of Worship has in vain asked where it is to be found. In Scripture, it is said. Very good. This is also the opinion of M. Langhans. But is this professor to be pre-vented from adopting as true that which his conscience tells him to be true? The decision of the Connell of State has produced great ser of the Council of State has produced great agitation in the canton, meetings have been held, and a journal founded to defend the principles of religious liberty. Let us hope that it will penetrate into the old citadel of Protestant